An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness. Accuracy and Impar tiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid: DAILY, per Year - - - - - \$6 00 DAILY, per Month - - - - -SUNDAY, per Year - - - - - 1 00 DAILY and SUNDAY per Year - - 7 00 WEEKLY, per Year 1 00 Address, THE SUN, New York City.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1881.

Academy of Music—Crispins e la Comera, S.P. M.

Bijou Opera Monac—Adonie S.P. M.

Cemedy I beatre—An Adonies Eden. S.P. M.

Canton—Prince Nationalem. S. P. M.

Da y a Thentre—Lava un Crubbes. S.15 P. M.

Eden Mannes—Tativoux in Wax. Ac. 31 A. M. to 11 P. M. Elith Avenue - heatre- Hamfalls. - P. M. Grand Opera Noune-Por Congress. - E.P. M. Monter & Biot's—The 7 Valleus, &c. - 130 P. M. Madison Square Theatro—Private Secretary. 1999 Metropolitan Opera Mouse—William Tell. 1 P. M. People's Theater—Orpheus and Euryden. SP. M. Star Theater—East Lynns. SP. M. Stella way Statit—Concert. tp. M. Thatles Theater—Die Weit in der Nau Sich Langweils. Theatre Comique-Investigation I and SP. M.
Fany Pastor's Theatre—Vecation I and SP. M.
Enlan Riguero Theatre—Three Wives to One Husband.
Entworsity Club I beatre—French Heatings. SP. M.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tax Sus office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in an early as possible.

University Club I beatro-French Readings 17. Wallack's Theatro-Victor Durand 17. M. 24 Avenue Theatro-Brought to Justice 17. M.

18th Mirort Theatre-Outcast, 17. M.

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Sun day issue will obligens by sending in their orders early. The Sun will afford space for all the news and all the advertising current, whether it requires jour pages or forty, but its business will be facilitated and its advertising customers better served if orders are sent in on Saturday morning, or better still, it snace is been oken earlier in the week.

The Holiday Trade.

The holiday season, now so close at hand, can hardly be celebrated with more than an assumed and a fitful joility by a large part of the people. Financial losses have been too great and general, and financial anxieties are too frequent, for carcless and universal

A year ago the material situation both here and abroad was far from bright, and the prophets of worse evils to come were Nor has the event failed to justify their gloomy apprehensions, for the year has been made memorable by a series of business misfortunes and financial rascalities which have struck a blow at confidence from which it must be slow to recover. Fortunes which seemed to be securely founded have been swept away, chiefly, however, because of the foolish speculative greed of their possessors, but in part through the misdoings of trusted associates or scoundrelly managers of corporations.

Even where they have not suffered finanzial ruin, men of property and men in trade have almost universally been obliged to endure the reduction of their incomes. in very many cases the falling off has act been enough to cause any real hardship, for the lessened incomes, although smaller than before, are still great. We therefore are not surprised to find that the tide of social gayety is as high as ever in the pircles which chiefly occupy themselves in chasing after conventional pleasure. The ranks of the revellers may here and there show a gap where one and another have out, and there may be many and balls go on without interruption, and seem to be as numerous as ever.

Outside of the comparatively small number of families that are included in these gay circles, there is, however, much de pression because of largely decreased incomes, which force corresponding economies. Carriages and various other expensive luxuries have been given up, and the scale of living generally brought down. Merchants and men in business of all kinds make no secret of their lessened gains, but are rather more inclined to exaggerate the evils of the time. Having become accustomed to large profits, and having regulated their expenses accordingly, they are unduly cast down because they are forced to get along with incomes which

formerly they would have regarded as ample. But until lately the demand for labor has been good and the pay fairly satisfactory. Even now, despite the closing of factories or the reduction in force or in time, there does not appear to be any widespread distress in New York. The winter is not remarkable for its claims upon charity, and the general wellbeing seems to be much better than the spirits of those who take only a pessimistic view of the mercantile and manufacturing situation.

The holiday trade may be somewhat les sened, but we doubt if the falling off will be great, or even very considerable, even in expensive articles, though the demand for them is most affected. If purses are lighter than in past years, so also are prices.

A Clean Sweep.

Our Independent contemporaries are very much concerned lest there should be a clean sweep when the Democrats come into power. They feel pretty sure that Mr. CLEVELAND is a civil service reformer who will not be in favor of the general removal of Federal officers. They fear, however, that he may be forced by the Bourbons to make very many removals.

It seems probable that he will not have to be forced to this course, but that he will find it mecessary to take it in the proper discharge of his duty. It is firmly believed, and on ample evidence, by the Democratic party that monstrous abuses and corruption have prevailed in the public service under Republican rule. On this point it is sufficient to quote from Mr. BAYARD, a witness whom the Andependents will hardly impeach:

" Mr. Cieveland is confronted with an enormous task. the like of which has hardly a parallel in history. The Democratic party is the legater of the most monstrous system of mismanagement. Every department of the public service is mismanaged, or conducted in such a way as it should not be "

Now, if these charges are true, a new lot of public servants is needed in "every department of the public service." Of course an absolute clean sweep cannot be. Some officers are properly retained for the convenience of public business, in spite of a change in administration. But if Mr. BAYARD is right, a great majority of the Federal officeholders

should be removed. Our Independent friends, to do them jus-

tice, agree that all corrupt or incompetent officeholders should be removed, and of these there must be a good many, or Republican maladministration could not have been so reperal as the Democrats believe it to be There is another consideration also urged by the Independents, which necessitates the removal even of officeholders who are not

found to be corrupt or incompetent : "The great army of clerks should be selected because of their capacity, and retained so long as they remain capable and avoid active participation in party warfare. Where public servants have used their offices for politi-cal purposes, they should be discharged from service."

That is the way in which our esteemed contemporary, the New Haven Register, puts it, and that is what the Independents generally believe. But are they not aware that most Republican Federal officeholders have been active Republican partisans? And if a majority of these officeholders have participated in party warfare, why, according to the Independents' own tests, shouldn't there be a pretty clean sweep? Is it expected that the Democrats shall retain in office men who have given their personal efforts or their money, or both, to keep the Democrats out of power:

When the corrupt and incapable and the active partisans among the Federal officeholders have been removed, not very many thousands of Federal officeholders will be left in office. Even if the number of the incapable and the corrupt were as small as the most faithful Republican can suppose, the number of the active partisans is so large that a removal of all of them would be a pretty clean sweep. This is what the Independents want without knowing it. To quote

once more from the Register : "When a new party comes into power it is to be ex pected that certain changes in office will be made, but it is not expected that a clean aweep from top to bottom and from side to aird will be made, unless the necessity of it clearly exists."

But does not the necessity exist?

The San Domingo Treaty.

The terms of the projected treaty with San Domingo are in several particulars more favorable to our producers and manufacturers than the corresponding provisions of the proposed agreement in relation to the Spanish Antilles. On the one hand, our wheat and wheat flour (which are still dutiable in Cuba and Porto Rico) are to be admitted free; on the other hand, our imports of leaf tobacco are to be exempt from duty, while cigars and cigarettes manufactured in Hispaniola are to pay three-fourths of the current duties.

Of course the value of the trade between this country and San Domingo is conjectural and prospective, the quantities of sugar and tobacco at present exported from that island being insignificant. But the history of the eastern half of Hispaniola under the Spanish domination, and of the western coast under the French regime, proves that the sugar crop in both sections is capable of great expansion. It is difficult to see, however, what inducement would be offered to native planters or foreign capitalists to extend the area of cane in cultivation, if they had to look forward to competition with their wellprepared Cuban neighbors for the market of the United States. With the British West Indies, which also desire to gain admission for their products to our ports upon the terms proposed for Cuba and Porto Rico. the case is different. Their combined yield of sugar is already large, and, like their Cuban rivals, they have a great amount of capital invested in the requisite machinery.

It is clear, indeed, that if the whole system of treaties contemplated by the ARTHUR Administration could hope for popular approval, so that the whole sugar-bearing belt of this continent might share the stimulus of free access to American consumers, the latter would gain the full benefit of the remission of duty in a proportional reduction of the staple's retail price. It would then be quite impracticable for the Cuban planters to enter into any such combination to control the New York sugar market as has proved feasible by a knot of speculators in San Francisco under the arrangement made with the Sandwich Islands. Before discrediting the Spanish treaty by the unwelcome results of the analogous convention with Hawaii-by the fact that consumers on the Pacific coast have not profited a jot by the removal of the wounded, but the dinners and receptions | sugar duty-it is only fair to remember that in the mind of its advocates the former pro ject is but part of a comprehensive scheme whose aim is commercial union between the United States and all tropical America.

Our Partner in the Proposed Canal.

According to the latest information available, the total population of the Nicaraguan republic is considerably smaller than that in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of New York city. There are about as many people in Nicaragua as sleep on this island below Houston street. An overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Cen tral American republic, moreover, is made up of Indians, negroes, and mulattoes. Of men and women of European descent there is hardly a handful-perhaps twenty or thirty thousand.

The entire revenue of the republic for the year 1880 was \$2,436,000, and for the year 1882 less than \$1,940,000. The average annual expenditure for all purposes amounts to more than half as much as this city pays for its police service. The commerce of Nicaragua is insignificant. In 1882 the total of all imports was \$1,600,000, or less than our importation of raw flax last year. The exports of Nicaragua aggregated \$1,790,000. This is a little more than one-five-hundredth of the exports of the United States.

The text of the FRELINGHUYSEN-ZAVALA treaty is now published. By its several articles the United States is committed to a partnership with Nicaragua, involving on our part certain undertakings, of which the following are the most important:

We guarantee the integrity of Nicaragua's territory. That is to say, we establish a protectorate over the smaller republic. We pay the entire cost of the construction

of the canal and its appurtenances. We undertake to build and operate the

canal under Nicaraguan law. We pay for any private property or real estate held by individuals or corporations, the damages to be assessed by a Commission of three, of which we appoint one member. This obligation applies not only to lands directly on the line of the canal, but to a strip of territory two miles and a half wide. extending the whole length of the canal.

In time of peace Nicaragua retains her jurisdiction over this belt. We virtually undertake to manage the canal on joint account, paying to our partner one-third of all the revenues over the expenses of maintenance and improvement. The Board of Management consists of six members, three appointed by the United States and three by Nicaragua; but in case

of a tie we have an additional vote. We lend \$4,000,000 to Nicaragua, \$1,000,000 within ninety days and the remainder in installments covering two years, to enable her to prosecute internal improvements outside of the canal enterprise; and we look for repayment to what would otherwise be her share of the tolls.

On the whole, it appears that the marked inferiority of our partner to ourselves in

does not extend to her diplomatic resources. or to her ability to drive a sharp and profit able trade.

A Nefarious Business.

The manufacture of candy which is colored with poisonous substances is a particularly wicked act. Candy is consumed chiefly by children, whose tender age makes them pecultarly susceptible to the effects of the polson contained in the coloring matters, and who are unable to detect anything dangerous in the bright hues which render the sweetmeats attractive to the eye.

The men who make money in such a business build up their fortunes on the graves of

the children of the poor. Two tons of poisoned candy have just been destroyed in this city, but nobody knows how much more has been sent to other parts of the country. It is extremely improbable that Brooklyn and Jersey City should be free of it when we consider the extent of the manufacture in New York. The health authorities of those cities cannot make a better Christmas offering to the poor than two great bonfires of all the poisoned candy they can find.

In the reports of the destruction of the candy which was confiscated in this city, we are told that several manufacturers surrendered the dangerous stuff without protest, "as it was understood that only in that way could the manufacturers avoid arrest."

It strikes us that these men should not wholly escape punishment simply by giving up their goods when the poison is discovered.

The effect of canal talk on imaginations not ordinarily inflamed is seen in the case of Mr. GEORGE D. TILLMAN, member of Congress from the Second district of South Carolina. The New York Times reports Mr. TILLMAN as saying, in reply to a suggestion of the possibility of foreign interference:

"We have no navy with which to maintain our right o carry on the work, but if men and money are needed to resist interference, South Carolina would cheerfully vote to contribute her quota of both."

This spirited declaration is perhaps as premature as it is courageous. It has a strangely familiar sound, however. Except in regard to the ships, which we certainly do not possess, the same sentiment was poetically conveyed in the celebrated battle song of British Jingoism:

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo! if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the

We hope the appearance of real Jingoism on this side of the Atlantic will be confined to sporadic cases, and that the disease may yield readily to common sense treatment.

Suspicious-A Job.

The so-called civil service reform as applied to this city appears to be branching out into a job of very handsome dimensions. There is an Advisory Board of three gentlemen with a secretary, and another Board of nine examiners with a competent supply of clerks, all handsomely located in a building in Twenty-third street, leased at the expense of the city.

The members of the Advisory Board get one thousand dollars a year each, and they have appointed a secretary with the magnificent salary of five thousand dollars a year. The whole estimate of their expenditures for the next year is thirty thousand dollars.

We suggest that the authorities of estimate and apportionment should set their foot upon this job in a pretty decided manner. It is very unfortunate that even reform should lead to extravagance and jobbery.

The "Assistant Democrats" is what the Boston Journal calls the Independents. It is not so certain that the Democrate may not yet be turned into "Assistant Independents."

We are informed by Mr. JAMES D. FISH that Capt. MERRY's statement is incorrect so far as it attributes to him an interest in the canal project under the MENOCAL concession. Capt. MERRY was reported by the San Francisco Chronicle as saying that Mr. FISH was one of the New York capitalists who proposed to take a hand in the construction of the canal as a private enterprise, and that the hopes of the proprietors of the concession were dashed by the failure of the Marine Bank and the collapse T-WARD financial system.

A GAMBETTA MEMORIAL.

The Extraordinary Monument which it is Proposed to Erect in the Yard of the Louvre.

Paris, Nov. 21 .- The historian of the future may perhaps one day think of comparing Louis XIV. and Gambetta. Which of the two did most for France is a question soon answered. Louis XIV. and his Generals made French territory what it is, and in a long reign made France the most glorious, famous, and magnificent monarchy which has existed in modern times. Gambetta was a great orator and ern times. Gambetta was a great orator and an ardent republican, but he was cut off prematurely before he had had an opportunity of showing himself to be a statesman. Well, at the present moment it is proposed to creek a monument to the memory of Gambetta more grandiose, more imposing, and more vast than any monument which has ever been erected to the memory of Louis XIV. The model of the monument by MM, Aubé and Boileau is now on exhibition with other models at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the Government has authorized the creeking of the monument in the Cour du Carronsel, in the very heart of the Louvre, that magnificent vestige of the old monarchy.

Louve. that magnificent vestige of the old monarchy.

Without wishing to depreciate the glory of Gambetts, we may safely say that the monument is altogether out of proportion to his merits. Imagine a lofty pyramid rising from a monumental basement. On one farade of the pyramid is seen Gambetta; behind him an allegorical figure of War holds a flag, and around him are warriors brandishing their swords. This central group, full of movement, is visibly inspired by Rude's group of the Marseillaise on the Arc de Triomphe. On two sides of the basement are colossal groups representing Truth and Strength, and on the summit of the pyramid is an allegorical figure of the Revolution seated on alion. The allegorical groups are to be in bronze and the rest of the monument in marble. Of course, it will be magnificent and striking, but it is too complicated, too scattered, to be even a fine work of sculpture; it lacks simplicity, and above all it lacks unity. Ferhaps a simple statue of Gambetta would have sufficed both for the orator's own glory and for the satisfaction of posterity. The fact is that such a monument as this one has never been raised to the memory of any man, and certainly, when we examine the life of Gambetta, we cannot help being struck by the dispronortion of the man and of his sculptural apotheosis, which will be about 80 feet high.

PRIVATE DALZELL ACCUSES JOHN

The Sennter Sald to have Voted Aguinst the Mexican Pension Arrears After Promis-ing to Vote For It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The soldiers of the country do not generally know how it came about that John Sherman arose in the Senate last sum-mer, just before Congress adjourned, and made that long, bitter speech against the arrears amendment in the Mexican Fension bill. His course defeated that amendment, it was stricken out and the bill was returned to the Ho se with the clause granting an extension of time and arrears eliminated.

That was the pith of the bill; indeed, all there was in it that soldiers cared for, and the bill as it now stands was thus shorn of its chief merit. Parvare Dalgall, Calburgle, Ohio Dec. 15.

Prelinghnysen, Not Arthur, Did It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The numerous commercial treaties negotiated by the Niate Department have caused Gen. Arthur to be accused of a free trade endency, which, it is explained, is more in appearance than in fact. The treaties referred to are peculiarly the work of the Secretary of State, who, like his predecesors in general, became possessed of an ambition to do something which would distinguish him in history.

Major J. M. Bundy still occupies the post thich he has so well filled for these many years, o editor of the Mait and Express. The report that Mr. J. Y. Coates had succeeded him is erroneous. Mr. Coates is an assistant, and has just been promoted in matrimony.

THE PENNSTLYANIA SENATORAHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 -The anti-Cameron revolt is mostly on paper, unless representative Republicans from many parts of Pennsylvania are mistaken. Their explanation is that it proceeds from Mr. Wells of Pittsburgh, who bought the Philadelphia Press as the first step toward securing for himself Cameron's seat. The election is over, with Wells in possession of the paper and Cameron in possession

of the Legislature. The alleged revolt started in, and is almost entirely confined to Mr. Wells's own city of Pittsburgh. The fact remains that the Allegheny delegation, with possibly one exception. s solid for Cameron, and is not to be shaken. It is charged that Cameron took care of himself while every one else was occupied in carrying the State for Blaine. Blaine might be taken for a witness whether Cameron's support

was not as cordial and efficient as any man's

and whether the \$1,000 majority was not largely

due to his exertions.

The ninety odd majority in the Legislature is in proportion to the popular vote, and the preponderance of that majority for Cameron is due to the fact that his opponents could not prevent it. Take, for instance, Lancaster county, where nominations are made by popular vote, and where there was neither buying nor packing, every Republican voting a secret ballot, Cameron had there two to one of the Republicans. Take again Chester county, Of the 150 delegates in the Convention Cameron candidates had 100. These are what are called "anti-Cameron" counties, and where, if anywhere, his enemies could expect to make headway. In Bradford, of the 112 delegates in the Convention the Cameron men had 100. In his own county, where he is best known, the Republicans gave him their all as a voluntary offering. Lebanon and Schuyikill, adjoining on the north and east, took similar action. There was neither buying nor selling, but a fair and square appeal to the people, with a result favorable to Cameron even beyond the expectation of his supporters. in proportion to the popular vote, and the pre-

SHALL CORPORATE POWER BE CHECK-

An Open Letter to the Hon, S. S. Cox. DEAR SIR: I first became interested in

political questions when an apprentice in a printing office in 1868. I was then a pronounced Democrat—as I am to-day. It has been my good fortune to read many of your grand utterances in defence of the principles of constitu-tional government, and with pride and admiration I have watched your course in the Congress of the United States during all these

years of Republican party power. I have seen with sorrow great evils creeping into our political system, and have witnessed with alarm the growing power of corporate influence. As a citizen of the West, one having the welfare of the laboring people of this country at heart, and desirous of seeing the Democratic party give the people a Democratic Administration in the true sense of the term. I take the liberty of addressing you, believing that you are a genuine representative of the people and not the agent of the corporations. I see that the question of regulating inter-State commerce is before Congress, and that State commerce is before Congress, and that there is a bill pending for the appointment of a National Railway Commission to adjust the differences between the railroads and the people. I hope no Democrat will vote for this swinding artifice, conceived for the benefit of railroad corporations. How can a commission in less than a century attend to the business which might accumulate on its hands? What assurance can the people have that the members of the Commission will not be the agents of the corporations? They are not elected by the people, and not directly responsible to them. Judge Rearan's bill is infinitely more preferable.

But what spirit has taken possession of Congress in these latter days? Why does it vote to create so many swindling commissions to perform its own functions?

But what spirit has taken possession of Congress in these latter days? Why does it vote to
create so many swindling commissions to performits own functions?

It was the duty of Congress in 1876 to declare Mr. Tilden President, but it ablicated its
power and created the Electoral Commission,
a body unknown to the Constitution, and the
people were thus swindled out of the Presidency.
It is the duty of Congress to suppress polygamy, but it preferred rather to turn that business over to three gentlemen known as the
Mormon Commission, and how much hiss that
wonderful Commission accomplished?

It was likewise the duty of Congress to reduce the outrageous taxes, but it created
a Tariff Commission composed of high tariff
men, to give the people relief. The Ways and
Means Committee of the House could have
made a more satisfactory investigation than the
Tariff Commissioners atone-third the expense,
Again, "Congress has the power to coin
money and regulate the value thereof," and
the Supreme Court says it has power to issue
legal tender Treasury notes, but yet the money
of the people is issued on the commission
plan. Congress, instead of controlling the voiume of currency, delegates its power to exporations, whose interests prompt them to keep
money scarce enough to make interest high,
and thus oppress the people and depress trade.

The people of the West are hoping and praying that the listilway Commission bill will be
killed in Congress. It will certainly do no
good, and give the railroads a loophole through
which to escape from their obligation and responsibility to the railroads whose pliant toois
they are. It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce and prevent extortion upon the people from railroad corporations. It should not shirk that responsibility iate inter-State commerce and prevent extor-tion upon the people from railroad corpora-tions. It should not shirk that responsibility by creating a body to do the work it was itself eluciad to perform by creating a body to do the work it was itself
elected to perform.

I hope that you and your Democratic assodates it. Congress will stand firmly for the
rights of the people, and give the national
banks and railroad monopolies to understand
that the people are sovereign, and not the corporations. Yours truly.

CRESTON, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1884.

The Discussion About the New Cruisers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: "One of the Marines" who writes in Tax SUN of Sunday must lude d be one of the marines. His knowledge of the new cruisers is not only slight, but very faulty.

Sex is a fair paper, I hope it will allow me a few lines to deck or any where else, but is as nearly like an ordinary deck or anywhere else, but is as nearly like an ordinary manof war, as far as her deck is concerned, as can be. It is what is called a flush deck—that is, a deck uninterrupted by any forecastle, midship structure, poop, or anything else. The 'Marine' evidently means the Acianta or Roston. If he will take the trauble to so to the foot of East Eighth street and see the Atlanta, if he will compare the strength of her superstructure with that of his sing, the G amorgan, and if he has ever been to sea in any aim of a craft, he will see what a mistaken notion he has formed.

To further complete his investigation, let him look at her "blunt mose," which, by the way, is fairer than the marine's probably. It is as neatly modelled as any ocean stemmer, and the stemmer's complete his meaning modelled as any ocean stemmer's Steamer's.

Any old sailor looking at her will say that the Atlanta
will not only not go down like the Glamorgan, but what
ever water she ships will slide off of her like water off a ever water she sinps with sine and desired the severely dank's back.

Let me said forther that Admiral Porter has severely criticised these ships, the Atlanta and her sister ship, the Boston, and praised the Esmeralds, the new Chilian vestel, on account of her superior deck arrangement and general plan. And it is amusing to notice that the ships are so hearly alike that one might suppose they had been planned by the same shipbuilder.

A Young Sailon.

The Trenty Helps Spain-Not Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Hour is right. The treaty adjusted by Mr. Foster helps Spain, and not her possessions on this side of the Atlantic. The natives of Cuba and Porto Rico have not been asked if they want the treaty or not. As regards native-born Cubans, they do not expect much from it, such is now the ruined condition of their island.

Mr. Foster said in the Chamber of Commerce that Spain has conceiled the most she could, the revenues of Cuba being piedged. That is a fact, but it will not be Cuba being piedged. That is a fact, but it will not be amins to say that they have been piedled for the benefit of spain and not of Cuba. Spain can and will go further in her concessions to the United bisses if the treaty is not approved. Let her free Cuba from the awarm of spanish adventurers that are officially appointed to eat up all her resources, and, if money is wanted by Spain, let her piedge her own revenues in the peninsula, and them a treaty can be concluded with her favoring not only spain, but also the United States and Cuba For what the United States are expected to do by the treaty new before the Senate we ought to have the privilege of importing, free of duties, all our goods in Cuba and Porto Rico. Spain will receive a feasy blow if this treaty is not carried into effect, as it is her last effort to hold Cuba in her grasp.

Slang Rebuked.

From the Galveston News.

Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston, Capt. Pim British Navv, Jofferson Levy, a grandson of Thou Ferson: Charles J. Everett of Lines, sensitive MeS Scripaka, Assemblyman Johnson of Ulater, Col. J Phinadelphia, and Alderman Smith of Newark. A Dinner in Honor of Gov. Cleveland. Emory Stores at Waterbury.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.-Major A. Bleecker Banks TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The artigave a quiet dinner this evening in honor of Gov. Cleve land at his residence on State street. Those present be cle estitled "How Emory Storrs Enjoyed Himself in Waterbury, Conn., During the Recent Presidential Camaides the Fresident elect were Miss Cleveland, his sister Mr. and Mr. William C. Whitney of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Rdward Van Brows, Mr. and Mrs. Havard Var Reusselson of Alianty, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ingers of New York. Miss Van Vechten, and Mr. Budley Olout. does that gentlemen great injustice. All bills contracted at the Scoville House during his stay have been paid Mr. Storrs was not responsib

The holdlers' Homes, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The Board of Manag-

ers of the various national Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers saked the House Committee on Appropriations to-day for an increase of fifteen per cent over the current appropriation for the Homes for the next need year. They said that the number of injustes in the Homes would, during the next year, increase about fifteen per cent. Young Fich for All who Want Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Applications will be received for fish until March 1, 1885, from parties desiring to stock any of the public waters in this State. We shall have for distribution, as usual, salmon trout, brook trout. California trout, black have, rock base, yellow perch, and builtheads; also behinds, cross between salmon trout and brook trout. Address. Rochastra, Dec. 15. Canadian Conservative Platform.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.-At the Conservative Con-

rention to-day resolutions were automitted laying down vention to-day resolutions were submitted laying down the platform of the Conservative party, embracing the national policy on the Canadian Pacine Railway, railroad development and canal avateus, freshom from taxation of ica and coffer, reduction of the interest on the public dett, condemning the independence movement and all annexation proclivities and expressing gratification at the settlement of the boundary question THE SUN talks slang. "Blaine came frightfully near being elected President," it says, fine frightfully means "awfelly," doesn't it? It is an awfully as the first state of the first sta

SCALCHI WINS HALF THE BATTLE. INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. -The session of the

House to-day was mainly devoted to the con-

sideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

The motion to table Mr. Goff's amendment, to

prohibit railroad companies from making dis-

criminations on account of race or color in

transporting passengers, was carried. Mr.

Barksdale's amendment, providing that the

charges, shall not be considered a discrimina-

tion, was adopted; but Mr. Horr's motion, to

mum and minimum rates, and plans for the protection of the public against watered stocks.

His Part in the Conspiracy.

with the single exception of Reinsdorf, tries to

put the burden of blame on somebody besides

himself. Reinsdorf indeed distinguishes him-

self from his companions by the greater manli-

ness of spirit which he manifests. He has the

courage of his opinions, and tries rather to

shield his accomplices than to roll upon their

shoulders the blame which he himself should

bear. He is a man of much force of character, of great kindness of heart, and is remarkably gentle toward women and children. In concluding his harangue yesterday, keinsdorf said he knew that he risked his own life. But if he died, he died as a marter in obedience to the Scrittural command. Be ye faithful even unto death."

THE LONDON BRIDGE EXPLOSION.

Fissures Discovered in the Pier Extending

the Department of Explosives, says in his re-

that the dynamite was probably suspended to

the grating over the sewer hole at the base of

the pier. The force of the explosion was much

greater than was supposed at first. Several stones were badly shifted and the joints

opened. The curbstone at the bottom of the

Reduced Acreuge of Wheat in Dakota.

reduced about 20 per cent, next year. One reason is the

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The Senate to-day

confirmed Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, G. H. Heap of Pennsylvania as Consultieneral at Con-

Zurich, and Robert K. Wright, Jr., of Pennsylvania as

Zurich, and Kohert K. Wright, Jr., of Pennsylvania as Consul at Colon (Aspinwaii).

The President hominated to the Senate Lewis E. Stan-ton for United States District Altorney for the district of Connecticut, Charles E. Waters for the Eastern dis-trict of Arkanasa, and Kittesigne Haskins for the district of Vermout, and Edward C. Wade for United States Marshal for the Southern district of Georgia and James Monroe for the Western district of Georgia.

The President Elect's Visitors,

ect's visitors to-day were John C. Calhoun of Arkausas

s grandson of the distinguished statesman of that name

tantinople, George L. Catlin of New Jersey as Co.

port about the explosion at London Bridge

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Col. Majendie, Chief of

Public Prosecutor demanded that Reins-

the Was Not Friendly with Vinnest-Abbey's Discussed in Both Houses of Congress, but

Scalchi's suit against Abbey for \$1,300 salary was resumed in Judge Ingraham's court yesterday by the reading of Signor Vianesi's deposition. He was Abbey's musical director at the Metropolitan Opera House. He testified that on learning of Mme. Trebelli's illness, on Saturday morning. April 12 last, he went to Mme. Lablache and other artists, but those furnishing of separate accommodations, with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same who could sing the role of Mme. Trebelli in but to produce "The Prophet," and he gave the order to prepare it. He sent Natalli with mestion, was adopted; but Mr. Horr's motion, to add to that amendment the words "provided that such separation shall not be made on the basis of race or color," was lost. Mr. Curtin of Pennsylvania offered a joint resolution which requests the President to direct that the Government exhibit now on display at the New Orleans Exposition be sent to the proposed exhibition of American arts and manufactures in 1886, and appropriates \$200,000 for that purpose. sages to the different artists to notify them to appear. Count Lolli then came to the office of the opera house and said Mme, Scalchi could Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and

sappear. Count Loill then came to the office of the opera house and said Mme. Scalchi could not sing in "The Prophet." He sext saw Mme. Scalchi at her room in the opera house, and she said she would sing in anviling but "The Prophet," Mr. Abbey said no, if she could not sing in "The Prophet," the house must be closed.

There was no general rule, the witness said. The said she could not said said to prepare for a performance. He would not advise any person to sing after having eaten a heavy meal, and he thought that to do so would aftent the voice.

The deposition of J. H. Copleston, who was Mr. Abbey's private secretary, was read, He was mighted his wife and children. A letter for he with the was a living in Mobile with the was a living the proper of the straight of the said she could not sing. She said she could not sing. She said she could not sing. She was the could not sing such a heavy role in mediately after having eaten such a hearty breakfast, as it might higher the voice.

Heary E. Abbey's deposition was next read when his statement of the damages he had when his statement of the damages he had smooth, and was required to sing three times of the statement of the damages he had smooth, and was required to sing three times of the statement of the damages he had smooth, and was required to sing three times of the statement of the damages he had someth and was required to sing three times of the statement of the damages he had someth for by Mr. Ollin to prove by the testimony of Mr. Abbey's counterclaim, and said he would submit to the jury only the question whether Mme. Sealchi's reliant to perform in The Prophet' was the sealed as interpreter. She contradicted some of the statements of the callow as a statement of the damage had been statement of the damage had been statement of the display at the New Orleans exposition be sent to the proposed exhibition of American arts and manufactures in 1886, and appropriates \$300,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Vest of Missouri submitted to the Senate a joint resolution declaring that without the consent or authority of Congress the proposed Nicaragua surveying expedition ordered by the Secretary of the Navy was lilegal, and directing the Secretary not to enforce the orders for the expedition until Congress had taken final action on this resolution.

On Mr. Hale's objection, the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors and to grant pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers who served three months in the war of the rebellion.

Senator Cullom called up the Inter-State Commerce bill, which provides for a Commission of five members, to be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall supervise all matters pertaining to the regulation of commerce among the States and Territories and the method of operation of transportation companies.

Mr. Cullom discussed the bill, taking the ground that Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States. Then Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave notice of amendments directing ther-State commerce, and to report to Congress in December, 1885, a bill presenting a code of regulations and schedules of maximum and minimum rates, and plans for the protection of the public against watered stocks.

THE NIEDERWALD DYNAMITE PLOT. Reinsdorf Accepts the Full Responsibility for LEIPSIC, Dec. 18 .- The most remarkable feature of the trial of the eight Anarchists for the attempt to kill the Emperor and others at Niederwald is that each one of the prisoners.

MEN WHO MAKE THE PRICE OF COAL To Confer To-day on Plans to Restrict Next Year's Production.

The Presidents of the anthracite coal companies, both producers and carriers, will meet in Philadelphia to-day to discuss plans for restricting the production next year. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has heretofore held aloof from the so-called combination, will be represented at the meeting. The Erie, which under its new management is to become a coal-producing company, was invited to attend the conference.

death."

The Public Prosecutor demanded that Reinsdorl's words should be taken down, in order to form the basis for a fresh charge against him of inciting to murder. To this charge Reinsdorl was asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty. Drawing himself up to his full height, the man answered: "I have nothing further to say, Deal with me as you please."

The question of capital punishment in the cases of Kuechler and Bupschi againon the proof of the ignition of the fuse and its extinction without their intervention.

The witness Palm said that the fuse in the drain pipe became damp, and thus the explosion was prevented. Falm said Kuechler had made contradictory statements to him regarding the affair. He told Palm first that he went to Niederward with lupsch to disturb the procession, and afterward he said he went to frustrate the murderous attempt.

Experts state that one and a half to two pounds of dynamite were found in the drain.

Toellner pleads that he was drains at the time he gave the monny to Rupsch. He has the beat chance of acquittal.

Schiebeck of Eberfeld deposed to-day that Reinsdorf boasted that he would do a deed that would make all Germany talk of him.

The counsel for the defence will begin their speeches to morrow, and judgment is expected to be pronounced on Monday. company, was invited to attend the conference, but will not do so, owing to the business engagements of the officers who alone can act for it. It is said that the meeting was called at the instance of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

The plan that is likely to find the most supporters is that of apportioning the production of coal according to the business of the several companies for several years past. The result will depend largely upon the position which the Philadelphia and Reading Company may take. Mr. W. H. Vanderbit, who is generally believed to be the controlling influence in that company, has declared himself, it is said, in favor of a policy of letting the demand rather than the exigencies of the producers regulate the trade for a time. Some persons who are cognizant of the temper and condition of the business are of the opinion that the Reading is likely to go into a percentage arrangement, but are also of the opinion that after the Reading has mined its allotment it will continue to produce and market coal.

The most that is expected from the market of market coal.

The most that is expected from the meeting to-day is the appointment of a committee to formulate some plan that will be likely to meet the views of the majority as elicited at the

At a meeting of the Society for Improving

Workingmen's Homes yesterday, the Board of Managers reported that the society during the past year had sup-plied 54, 703 lodgings and over 220,000 meals at the Home sodging House, 80 and 91 Centre street, and the Hudson Lodging House, 74 Park place, and that the receipts have been sufficient to cover all expenses, including rent. It took \$12,827.00 of the \$13,600.89 receipts to carry on the society's work: \$1.00 had been donated. A resolution was passed giving tierage M. Coit executive charge of the lodging houses. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hormann H. Caumann, Freshett charge of the charge of the continuation of the cont William Street; the Re-prilip A. H. Brown, C. Franklin Crary, Henry W. Reigh ley, Henry C. Swords, Beverly Chew, Charles R. Leav-craft, Adophus F. Wathuton, S. A. Bennett, George M. Coit, Board of Managers.

The society will make it part of its work to see that tenement homes are hereafter built so that they will make heat its and comfortable homes. It will also make an endeavor to secure funds to build model tene-ment houses of its own.

orened. The curbstone at the bottom of the sawer was pulverized. A diver found fissures in the pier, into some of which he could thrust his hand to the wrist. The damage to the bridge however, is merely superficial, and the strength of the structure remains unaffected. Near the base of each of the piers of the bridge is an arched iron-barred ordice. On each side and toward the top of the ordice in the second pier on the Surrey shore a nail was found driven into the masonry. The black of granite at the left of the ordice had been forced inward fully an inch. The cracks in the granite do not extend far below the surface. A heavy bank of timber at the bottom of the bridge has twenty feet in length blown away. The municipal authorities of London have offered £5,000 reward for the discovery of the authors of the bridge explosion.

Extra guards have been placed on duty at the public buildings in Dublin, and the Crown officials are likewise being specially guarded. Among the goods arriving at Dover to-day from the Continent the police discovered a tin case filled with dynamite cartridges. The case was furnished with a faise label, and contained 200 pounds of dynamite. ITHACA, Dec. 18.-This town is in a ferment over the arrest last night, and removal to Auburn to-day, of the Rev. Robert P. Jones, pastor of the Park Baptist Church, for illegally voting at the late Presiden-tial election. Mr. Jones was born in England, and was rought by his parents to this country while an infant brought by his parents to this country while an infant, and has not been restrictlied, but thinks his father, who resided for years in New York, may have been. Mr. dones declared for Cleveland, and addressed a Democratic meeting prior to the election, generating a feeling in the church party of the town. He was then declared to be an ailen and warned that his vote would be challenged, as it was, and he aware it in under a general control of the second of the s

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.-According to Manager Smith of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, at Fargo, the acroage of spring wheat in Dakota will be

The West Shere Surd by a Colored Barber. CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 18 .- A queer lawsuit is in reduced about 23 per cent. next year. One reason is the low prices this year, but the main cause is the fact that continuous crops in the old counties have partially exhausted the soil. Should the winter wheat crop turn out budly a great coal of ground not planted last fail will be broken next spring and sown to what the property of the continuous coal of the continuous coal of the continuous coal of the coal of great cases of the coal of great cases of the coal of the wheat on the line of the Northern Pacine Ruleroad has already been soid. At the beginning of the slipping season his company estimated the crop tributary to their elevators to be 5,183 Oct bushels. Up to last raturday night 4,256,000 bushels and been received, and there is not more than a million to come. In the James River valley fully 70 per cent, of the crop has been soid. In the southern for per cent, of the crop has been soid. In the southern the coal of the crop has been soid. In the southern the coal of the crop has been soid. In the southern the coal of the crop has been soid. progress before Justice T. W. Bingham of progress before Justice T. W. Bingham of this village. In July last an Emmocipation celebration was arranged to take place in this village by one James Tebought, a colored barber. Tebought, among other organizations, invited the Paimer Guards, a finely drilled company of invited the Paimer Guards a finely drilled company of Syracuse. Thought agreeing to pay their fare each way, the made a contract with the West Shore road to carry his guests at half fare for the round trip, providing their west 150 of them. As only 15 came the company charged one and one half fare, thus absorbing all the money that Tebongh had left on deposit with the agent as a guarantee of good faith. The suit is brought against the exticked agent, I at 0. Brown, to recover the amount as between one-half fare, the allesed contract price, and the one and one-half fare taken by the agent.

Two Trains Wrecked by Broken Rails. LANCASTER, Dec. 18.-The fast line east on the Pennsylvania Railrand was wrecked by a broken rail at Christians at 6:25 this morning. A passenger car and a sleeping car were partly thrown over an embankand a seeping car were partly thrown over an embankment and bady broken. The passengers were considerady shaken up but only one was injured, and he but
signity. Conductor Charles Rowen was also slightly
injured. The suith track was blocked for at hours.
The morning train west on the East Brandywine and
was usefully Rainford was weeked this morning by a
broken rail at Reed's Road, Chester county. The suginewas telescoped and the environer and firen an crushed
beneath it. William Baker of Philadelphia, the environer,
was killed and the fireman seriously injured. No passengers were burt.

New Postal Order.

Under a new order of the acting Postmaster-ALBANY, Dec. 18.-Among the President eral proprietary articles of merchandise (not being quids, potsons explosives) may now be sent by mail as inquint, potsons explosives) may now be sent by mail as matter of the fourth class, although scaled against in spection, provided they are mailed in their original wrappers, and provided that, if also enclosed in other wrappers, notes, or case, send package be so enclosed that it may be readily examined. This order extends to such arrivers as of medicines, powders, pills tolacco, famoy scape, and similar a tirles. Such arrivers as gloves, presery, wearing appret, toys, tools, instruments, circle, sike, and aimilar goods are, if weiled against inspection, subject to postage at letter rates as hereiofore.

Photographine Parts of Bodies. From the New York Mirror.

The craze for photographing sections of the human form divine has not yet reached New York, but it's bound to come. I have been looking over an English consection.

There were lands—some of them stuck through holes in a dark screen and classed and raised; others were taken singly bolding a flower; others again, exhibited the lane. were bare feet. If any one ever saw a bare foot at directions.
In the backs that are taken—just simple, plain
with move perhaps, or without, and sections of
lors and taken of necks, south of necks—scrags
is, the mutten sellers call 'm—or an ext, just one
lied ext, for that our is stuck through a sixt in a
of value!

From \$10,000 to \$12,000.

MARRIED AT 14 AND AT 16.

Mrs. Rose Houghton's Experiences North Rose Ann Houghton's suit against William W. Houghton for the setting aside of a decree of divorce granted to Mr. Houghton in this city in March, 1866, was before Judge Lawrence yesterday. Mrs. Houghton was married under the name of Laura McGlenn to Mr. Houghton in Brooklyn, in July, 1856, when she was it years old. They went to Mobile to live, but to this city. They became reconciled a year she alleges, he abundoned her. According to the statements of her counsel, made to Court, she followed him through

-Boston has her first Roman Catholic Mayor in Hugh O'Brien.

-Cedarcroft, the Pennsylvania home of Bayard Tavior, has fallen into decay, and was lately sold at a price not equal to a third of its cost. -Lucy Stone regretfully admits that, while women do most of the amateur playing on planes, they compose scarcely any of the music used. -Joachim Saraceni, butler to Gregory XVI. Pius IX., and Leo XIII., died recently. He had ac-

cumulated a large fortune, and was highly esteemed -The Nile threatens to be deserted this year. A letter despatched from Cairo, Nov. 16, states -Most of the travelling dramatic com-

canles are submitting to a reduction of twenty per cent, n salaries. It has come to a choice between that and disbandment, so bad is business. Hieronymus Holzschuer, till lately preserved in Nurn-berg by the Holzschuer family, has been purchased for the Berlin Museum for 1,259,000 francs (\$250,000).

-A sprightly comedy has been produced t the Palais Royal Theatrs, Paris, in which Mile. Alice Lavigue courts popular favor by simulating a bal attack of sea sickness upon an Atlantic steamer. This is carry-ing stage realism rather far.

-The gambling houses of New Orleans adertise, by means of flaming posters, as openly as any egitimate business, and the words "keno," "faro," and "roulette" stare visitors in the face from the biliboards like the names of theatrical stars.

-A bullet with which Henry Southern f Greenville, S. C., was wounded in the neck at the battle of Gettyshurg, has just been taken from beneath his ... The spot where the gunboats lay when ombarding Vicksburg is now a bank of sand, the course of the river having changed materially, and it is feared hat the city will soon be left inland, the old bed of th stream close to the bluff having become a stagnant lake. -Sixty tons of rock are reported to have

fallen from the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the other afternoon, with a deafening roar, but the curved lines of the bridge were not disturbed. This is said to have been the first fall of rock from the bridge since it was struck -No form of amusement has ever had to this country so great a popularity as roller skating. It is said that no town of five thousand population is with-

out its public rink, and in the larger cities such estab-lishments absorb so much time and money that ditie is left for the travelling entertainments. -New directions for making an artificial dimple are available only to women with soft, pulpy cheeks or chins. A spot is smeared with colories

and then the firsh is pressed in with the point of a pen-cil. The suffered indentation retains the shape of a imple. Care must be observed in smiling suddenly less it be fractured. -There is a movement in Chicago to prosecute some of the speakers at a recent anti-Chri meeting on the charge of blasphemy. A test case is likely to be made of the man who assailed the doctrine of God's goodness. "When I was a boy," he said, "my

mother taught me to say, 'Our Father who art in heaven;' and so far as I know he has never left there." -A proposal is now before the Senate of Cambridge University, England, to require of candidates for honors, instead of the additional examination in mathematics, which has been condemned, an examina tion in the English language. The examination pro-posed will include a paper in English prose composition one on the grammar and history of the English lan guage, and a third on the explanation and discussion of

-The Prince of Montenegro has closed the Roman Catholic church at Cetigne. He has also for-bidden priests of that faith to leave their residences wihout a written permit and prohibited the administr tion of the sacraments, so that the Roman Catholic residents of Cetigne are obliged to go to Cattaro, in Dalmatia, for baptism and marriage. The Prince is dong all his to ingratiate himself with the Czar, who would be pleased to see the Greek faith established in Montenegro.

... The Washington Monument will not long enjoy its preeminence as the highest structure in the world. An iron tower of the astonishing height of 1,000 feet is to be erected in the grounds of the French Ex hibition in 1889. An elevator, the safety of which is guaranteed, will communicate with the summit, and visitors to the exhibition will be taken to the top for a small fee. Those who have the courage to make the as-cent will enjoy an almost uninterrupted view for nearly a hundred miles all round. The tower will also be utilted for astronomical and meteorological observations, for experiments in optic signalling, for the investigation of certain problems in experimental physics, and for various other scientific purposes.

-- A correspondent of the London Telegraph with the Nile expedition has learned from a refugee how the Mahdi raises funds. From time to time he appears before his people and says he has been commanded to part with all his goods, everything he possesses—in ort, must go to the public treasury, or to the "Bait e Mai" (charity box). Profers are made on all sides to save him from stripping his household; but all these ha resolutely declines, saying. The command is for me, not you." By and by their turn comes, when the Mahdi says he has had a communication from "El Hadra" that such a one is to give all he has to the "Bat el Mah." They have seen the Prophet himself. Such a one is to give all he has to the "Bast of Mal."
They have seen the Prophet himself complying with
these directions of the "Presence," and how dars any
one else disobey? Accordingly, making a virtue of
necessity, goods and slaves all find their way to the charity box," otherwise the Prophet's chest. Ali dis putes about goods or betruthais the Mahili quickly setties by appropriating the goods to the public treasury and the women to his harem. He courts the poor and gives them free license to plunder, and souts the sheiks.

-The choleric Dr. Hans von Bülow has again been making a fool of himself in public. At a concert in Vienna, attended by the leading members of the arisin vising attended by the desired to the front of the pintform, and, taking from his pocket the Fremienblast addressed the audience in a tone of mingled til temper and trony the audience in a tone of mingled distemper and irony. He said that the journal in question had found fault with his previous rendering of Beethoven's "Egmont." and that, as he would not like to wrong the great composer again, his orchestra would play instead the "Academical Overture" of the Austrian Brahms. The public indignantly protested, and called for Beethoven's overture, which after some hesitation on the part of Herr von Bulow was produced. Brahma's "Academical overture" was then expected, but Herr von Bulow, after putting on his overcoat, once more addressed the audience "I cannot render it on the pianoforte," he said, "and my musicians are too tired to play it themselves," It would be difficult to describe the anary feeloverture, which after some hesitation on the part of ing roused among the public by Herr von Bulow's be To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is havior. It is questionable the coat of an ordinary in computer Gaoage Brace. to play in Vienna systa. havior. It is questionable whether he will ever be asked